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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

(25)

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 9TH, 1910.

A DECADE ago much discussion was going on in Great Britain concerning the exhaustion of our coalfields. Experts had been telling the public that, assuming the rate in output continued at the same rate as in recent years, the coal supply of Britain would not last more than another 150 years. An export duty on coal sent to Continental ports was advocated, so as to conserve the store of energy and power on which the future greatness of the nation was assumed to depend. Mr. BALFOUR, commenting on the subject at that time in a lecture delivered at Cambridge, remarked: "Marvellous as is the variety and ingenuity of modern industrial methods, they almost all depend, in the last resort, upon our supply of useful power, which is principally provided for us by methods which, as far as I can see, have altered not at all in principle and strangely little in detail since the days of WARR. Coal, as we all know, is the chief reservoir of energy from which we in this country must always draw; but our main contrivance for utilizing it is the steam engine, and by its essential nature the steam engine is extravagantly wasteful. Let a second WARR arise; let him bring into general use some mode of extracting energy from fuel which shall only waste 80 per cent. of it, and let your coalfields as sources of power be doubled at once." A second WARR has not, alas! arisen to accomplish all this, and the process of exhausting the coalfields of Great Britain has been

going on at an ever-increasing rate. But we seem to be on the eve of great changes in this connection. It was announced in a London newspaper three weeks ago that the British Admiralty, after a secretly-conducted, but none the less exhaustive, series of trials and tests with smaller craft extending over many years, has at last decided definitely to adopt the principle of oil fuel as a substitute for coal in the British Navy. If that is so, it is certainly, as the paper says, no exaggeration to say that the Admiralty has thereby initiated the greatest revolution in the equipment of the Navy since steam supplanted sails—a revolution so full of possibilities that it is impossible to conjecture what the ultimate outcome will be. It is well known that within the last few years the Government has been erecting oil-fuel storage works at many of the naval bases in Home waters and elsewhere, and the statement is made that the oil tanks already completed have a storage capacity of 500,000 tons of liquid fuel. Last month the Admiralty called for tenders for 50,000 tons, or more than eleven million gallons, of liquid fuel for the current year, but as soon as this was divulged, in the Press the Admiralty doubled the order. The price at which the fuel is offered is stated to be approximately 23s a ton, so it is seen by a simple arithmetical calculation that the Admiralty have thus committed themselves in a single transaction to an expenditure of considerably more than £100,000 this year for the purchase of oil fuel. One half of the contract, it is stated, is to be awarded to Roumania, the intention of the Admiralty being to fill up the storage tanks now from "independent sources—largely American and Continental"—and then to rely on shale and Colonial oils for fuel purposes in time of war. Petroleum supplies are known to exist in abundance at every point on the frontier of the Empire—in Canada, Egypt, Burma, Borneo, Australasia, the West Indies, South Africa and Nigeria—and if we really are on the eve of this great revolution in the Navy it is obvious that a tremendous flip will be given to oilfield exploitation and drilling in the next few years—especially the oilfields of the British colonies. The advantages claimed for the use of liquid fuel in the Navy are many and weighty, and the adaptation of the ships for burning this fuel does not apparently form an insuperable obstacle to the change; for, in the first place, it is stated that the existing furnaces for burning coal are adaptable to the consumption of oil; secondly, most of the modern battleships are stated to be already fitted to burn oil as well as coal, and, finally, all the new destroyers and torpedo-boats are built to burn oil alone. And if this revolution takes place in the Navy we may confidently look forward to a greatly extended use of oil-fuel generally. It used to be said that the coal problem would be always with us, but the time seems to have been reached when we may cast doubts on the prophecy.

The Bank of Taiwan has opened a branch at Canton.

The French Mail of the 1st February was delivered in London in the 7th inst.

Readers are reminded of the performance of "La Mascotte" by the Lusitania Lilliputians at the Theatre-to-night. Booking at Montrie's will close this afternoon.

The annual dinner of East-Asiatic commercial firms in Germany is to take place this year on March 12. Prince Heinrich of Prussia has declared his willingness to be present.

The total output of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's three mines for the week ending 19th February amounted to 4,618.03 tons and the sales to 11,999.03 tons.

Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son's Hongkong Branch, have just issued a Far Eastern Handbook of steamer routes, railways, and fares, which should prove of great service to travellers.

The Directors of the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., will recommend, at the annual general meeting of shareholders, to be held on the 23rd inst., the payment of a final dividend of Tls. 3.50 per share, making 13 per cent. for the year 1909.

Another edition of Mr. Dyer Ball's "English-Cantonese Pocket Vocabulary" has just been published by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh. Those who have not the time or the inclination to make Cantonese a serious study are assisted by this little pocket vocabulary to pick up words in common use.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:

Kwok Ching Chun	...	50
Li Kam Chun	...	25
S. J. David & Co.	...	25
M. W. Slade	...	10
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G. P. Lemmert	...	5

A correspondent writing under date of the 19th February last from Jesselton, B. N. Borneo, says:—"We have awful weather here at present, incessant rain all over the country, rivers are in flood, some parts of the railway track are under water and the trains are unable to pass. Is this a sign of the approach of Halley's Comet?"

In one respect Japan can teach a lesson to the European Powers, and that is on the virtue of reticence. While we and our neighbours (writes the *Pall Mall Gazette*) have been writing and talking of all the ships we can, or ought to, build, or have not built, our Asiatic ally has been steadily adding to the effective strength of her fleet without talking even her own people.

The ingenuity of the Chinese is always seeking fresh outlets for smuggling. Yesterday morning a man on landing from the Kongmoon steamer was accosted by the Opium Farmer's men, who found that an innocent-looking turnip which he had among his baggage was filled with opium. He was brought before the Magistrate, who imposed a fine of \$50.

A man named John Gillies, who had been employed as an engineer by Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Company for over twenty years and who resigned in January, 1907, is now being inquired for through the police by his wife and family in Scotland. He suddenly disappeared in February, 1907, leaving his box and other property in the Engineers' Institute, and nothing has since been heard of him.

The many friends of Mr. J. E. Thompson, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, will regret to learn of his departure from Bangkok owing to continued ill-health, says the *Bangkok Times*. He left for Home, and will have to be on sick leave for some time. This was Mr. Thompson's second period of service in Bangkok, and his sound business ability and genuine character won him the high esteem of all with whom he was brought in contact.

Two men were arrested when leaving the Kongmoon steamer yesterday morning. One was found carrying a quantity of opium in a girdle round his waist. He explained that the second defendant had given him the opium to carry and had paid him twenty cents for his trouble. The second defendant admitted this.

The first man was yesterday ordered to pay a fine of £10 or fourteen days' imprisonment and the second was fined \$160.

A smart capture was made by a lagoon yesterday morning. About four a.m. he noticed a long-coated man walking about. Having his suspicion aroused the lagoon followed him for three-quarters of an hour, by which time the man had come up with five others at the Ko Sing Theatre. The lagoon then dashed into the midst of the company and arrested the long-coated man and a coolie. On the latter were found two daggers, a packet of pepper and a gag, an outfit which shows they were bent on no lawful purpose.

By kind permission of Col. Prior and the Officers, the Band of the 15th Rajputs will play the following programme of music at the King Edward Hotel during dinner to-morrow (Thursday):—

March—"Entry of the Gladiators." Julius Fucik.
Overture—"Owl Launs Tell." Kossini.
Val-e—"Grenade." Winterbottom.
Selection—"The Minnie." Winterbottom.
Ame in Dance—"The Hushing Bee." T. V. Harris.
Galop—"San Sudi." Franz Litz.
God Save the King.

A marriage has been arranged, and is expected to take place in Yokohama in May, between Lieut. Commander Basil John Douglas Guy, V.C., R.N., of H.M.S. *Other*, China Squadron, and Miss Kathleen Strome, youngest daughter of C. J. Strome, Esq., of The Elms, Yokohama. Lieutenant Guy was awarded the V.C. for gallantry displayed during the Boxer riots in China on July 13, 1900, in trying to save the life of an able-bodied seaman while the Naval Brigade was doubling across a plain under fire in order to attack the native city of Tientsin.

Capt. Stockley, who has resigned his appointment as A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements in order to devote his future energies to rubber, left for home with Mrs. Stockley last week. Capt. Stockley, who has sent in his papers, will be engaged in London for some time, but it is possible that his many friends in Malaya will have the opportunity of meeting him again in the Straits at some date not very remotely distant. Lieut. Gay, E.G.A., has succeeded Capt. Stockley as A.D.C. to His Excellency.

A Berlin telegram says:—"Dr. Paul Rohrbach, the German Asiatic expert, declares that China has promised to repay the United States for her diplomatic support by granting valuable concessions to the American Steel Trust. He also states that he has obtained possession of a secret circular sent by the American Government to all American Consul agents in China informing them that their abilities will be judged solely by the measure of increased trade between their districts and the United States, and that their chance of promotion is proportionate."

According to telegrams from Peking, Prince Ching has in consequence of the repeated impeachments and the unfavourable public opinion of him, decided to retire at an early date. The majority of the Censors are dissatisfied with the punishment meted out to King Ching-shin and have jointly memorialized the Throne to publish his impeachments of Prince Ching for the information of the world. Censor Wu Shih-ching has memorialized the Throne asking whether in view of the fact that King Ching-shin was punished for impeaching Prince Ching without having had his offence properly investigated, they should impeach Imperial princes at all in future.

TELEGRAMS.

(Protected by the Telegraph Messages Copyright Ordinance, 1884.)

(BRITISH'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

REPRESSION IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 8th.

A Reuter's message from St. Petersburg states that Stolypin's pro-Jewish edict of 1907 has been revoked, thereby depriving 1,388 families of residential privileges.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, March 8th.

The death is announced of Louis Klopsch, the proprietor of the "New York Christian Herald."

BRITAIN'S IMPROVED TRADE.

LONDON, March 8th.

The imports for the month of February into Great Britain show an increase of £690,214, and the exports an increase of £3,607,418. The increases are principally in iron, steel, cotton, wool and silk manufactures.

COLONEL SEELY RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 8th.

A bye-election has taken place at Ilkeston (Derbyshire), and Colonel Seely (Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in the late Administration) has been elected, the figures being:

Seely (L.)	...	10,204
Wright (U.)	...	6,871

Majority ... 3,333

[At the General Election the Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Foster, Bart. (L.) was returned by a majority of 4,200. His opponent was Mr. F. St. John Morrow. We assume that Colonel Seely's opponent was Col. J. E. Wright, who unsuccessfully contested Swansea Town at the General Election.]

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

THE SUCCESSFUL RECRUITING OF TERRITORIALS.

LONDON, March 8th.

The Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, introducing the Army Estimates in the House of Commons, said the Territorials were recruiting at the rate of a thousand a week and were now 88½ per cent. of the full establishment. The most pressing need was horses and men for the cavalry, of which there was a deficiency. He announced the establishment of an Aeronautical Corps in the Regular Army.

THE DURATION OF PARLIAMENT.

PROPOSAL TO SHORTEN IT.

LONDON, March 8th.

The Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith (Prime Minister), replying to questions with regard to the resolutions dealing with the House of Lords, mentioned that they would include proposals to shorten the duration of Parliament.

CHINESE ORDERS FOR KRUPP'S.

An Essen telegram says:—"In the presence of artillery officers of the Chinese Army recently, tests were made of Krupp guns and French weapons. The Krupp gun was declared to be superior, in consequence of which the Krupp works received an order from the Chinese Government for 200 light mountain guns to be delivered within two years."

The Japanese Government has again sent several high officials to Krupp's, who will probably give large orders for guns.

For some time past there has been a persistent statement that the Admiralty intend to dispatch some battleships to the Far East. It would be difficult, says the *Naval and Military Record*, to imagine a more entirely contrary to the whole trend of naval policy and more easy of refutation. In the first place, battleships are not required in the Far East. It has never been the custom for the Admiralty to keep armoured ships of the heaviest type in the China Sea. Until it became necessary to neutralize Russia's growing naval power in the waters, we never had a battleship in those waters. They were sent there as a temporary measure to meet a temporary need; as soon as that need ceased to exist they were withdrawn. Nothing could indicate more clearly the absence of all foundation for such rumours better than the fact that Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred Wintle, the new Commander-in-Chief of the China fleet, is flying his flag not in a battleship, but in the armoured cruiser *Albatross*.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

March 6th.

BURNING A WHARF.

An incident occurred some few nights ago which is interesting not only as showing the peculiar spirit of revenge that seems to animate the people here, but also the very slight power of control exercised over the populace by the officers of the law. On the 1st inst. a passenger junk trading to and from Shih Hing was wont to start and return. It so happened that on the downward voyage on the day in question a passenger refused to pay his full fare—a sum of three cents more being required. There was a row and scuffle, and whether by accident or design the offending passenger was pushed into the water and there met his fate. On arrival at the wharf the news of this occurrence soon spread among the people on the bank, and in less time than it takes to write there was an excited throng vowing vengeance on the junk, the wharf and all connected with it. First one piece and then another of the wood of the structure was pulled down and the crowd got bigger and bigger. At this stage a posse of police arrived on the scene and seized two of those who appeared to be most energetic in their work of destruction. There was immediately a fight, and the whole crowd was soothed with commotion. The police succeeded in holding their men, but could do nothing to curb the violence of the crowd, which was now ripe for any delirium. The top of the wharf was covered with the remains of a thatch and before long this was pulled to the ground and ignited. Soon the wharf and the junk were a mass of flames rising to a great height. There is a very great number of sampans at this spot and the owners pulled out into the river in terror of their lives. At this juncture a steam launch on the river began to pump water on the blazing junk, but the enraged crowd shouted that they would destroy that craft also if it did not desist. The policemen in their utter powerlessness actually made signs to the launch to clear off, which it did. At this moment an official in his chair came on the scene and endeavoured to get the people to disperse. It was of no avail, for the crowd took no more notice of him than if he did not exist. Seeing he could do no good he re-entered his chair and was carried back from whence he came. In the meanwhile fire whistles had been blowing vigorously and several manual engines were soon on the outskirts of the crowd trying to clear a way to the scene of destruction. It was in vain, however, for the mob would not let them approach the fire and kept them off until the wharf and junk were utterly destroyed. It was a sight to be remembered by those who in a building on the opposite side of the road could look down on the sea of evil faces, that were dilated with the brutal spirit of destruction and the reflection of the flames lighting up the distorted countenances. There is not a worse sight in the world than an enraged mob of low-class Chinese, their passions worked up almost to madness. It has been my lot to look upon the like on three occasions and each time the spectacle seems worse than before. The flames at last died down and all that now remains of the wharf is a blackened and charred post and a few half-burned timbers. To the telegraph poles in the vicinity and on the charred post are now affixed Viceregal notices offering a reward of \$50 for the apprehension of the "incendiaries," but it is doubtful whether any of the ruffians will ever be brought to justice.

EXTENSION OF THE BUND.

The new Bund, which now stretches from Tai Sha Tsau Railway Station to the Yuet Han Ferry is to be extended. I have just been told that the contracts for the works were signed yesterday, and the Bund will, when completed, stretch from Tai Sha Tsau to Wong Sha, thus connecting the two railway stations. This means that the Bund will take the course of the present Sha Koi, part of which is separated from Shamene by a creek or canal of no very great width. The road is to be 52 feet wide and part of the canal just mentioned is to be narrowed to the extent of 16 feet. The road is to be lighted by electricity, and electric trams will run the whole distance. This will be a splendid improvement to the City and will judging from the section already completed, be very popular with the people. At all hours of the day crowds of people are to be seen strolling up and down enjoying the luxury of fresh air and a wide road, while at night the place is like a big fair, the whole of one side of the Bund being covered with stalls selling every possible kind of ornaments. As usual, very little is done to preserve order, and there appear to be no regulations regarding obstructing the footpath or the clearing of the street of a multitude of beggars. There is no doubt that the Bund scheme is a very great step in the right direction, and there is no doubt that it is greatly appreciated.

WEST RIVER PIRATES.

Pirates on the water and robbers on the bank of the West River have been very much in evidence lately, and in response to representations made to him the Viceroy has appointed certain officers to proceed to Wuchow, there to inspect passengers arriving from Hongkong, Canton and river ports. He hopes in this way to affect the capture of those disturbing the peace.

RIVER FATALITY.

Yesterday a passenger junk running between Canton and a place called She Ku came into violent collision with a large cargo boat. It happened that an unlucky fellow was standing just on the spot where the junk was struck. He was knocked into the water, but one of the junk's crew pluckily jumped into the river and rescued him. He was found to be badly injured, and in spite of the doctor's assistance he died the same night. The captain of the cargo boat was arrested by the Water Police, and he is

now at the station waiting his trial for careless navigation. The relatives of the deceased have also preferred a claim for compensation against the owners of the cargo boat.

A GENEROUS FAMILY.

Several members of the Yu family living at San Ning have made very much money in America, and on their return proceeded to spend part of it in benefitting their native place. Last year Yu Hon Yuen gave \$15,000 to establish a free school in the town, and several other members of the family also presented large sums. Now the Viceroy has been petitioned to reward these persons for their public spirit and His Excellency has been pleased to grant the petition.

LOCAL SPORT.

INTERPORT POLO.

The match between teams representing Manila and Hongkong took place on the Polo Ground, Causeway Bay, yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance of spectators, among whom were H. E. the Governor, Mr. William Rublee, American Consul, Sir Henry May and the Chief Justice. The band of the Buffs was present and rendered selections during the proceedings. The teams were:—

Hongkong:—No. 1, Lieut. Green; No. 2, Capt. Bell; No. 3, Lieut. Crookenden; No. 4, Mr. J. Johnstone.

Manila:—No. 1, Capt. Mitchell; No. 2, Lieut. Swift; No. 3, Mr. Bowditch; No. 4, Lieut. Armstrong.

The home team opened strongly and Crookenden sent a pass out to Bell, but the latter overran the ball and a good opportunity to score went begging. Continuing to press, the home team missed several good openings, but eventually perseverance was rewarded, Crookenden scoring from a long pass from Green. The change of ends did not favour the visitors, and Johnstone was soon conspicuous by cleverly beating Mitchell on the ride, but his shooting was faulty and the ball went wide of the mark. The whistle sounded with the scores:—

Hongkong, 1; Manila, 0.

On resuming Swift was first to get into a good position, and with Mitchell riding ahead, the Manila chances looked very till Johnstone rushed in and saved the situation with a magnificent drive, and following it up the latter had hard lines, only missing the goal by inches. The knock off did not clear the pressure, however, and Bell getting the ball scored with a clever shot, and time was called for the second chukka with the score:—

Hongkong, 2; Manila, 0.

The opening of the third chukka found the home team again doing all the pressing, and Green was soon within the danger zone, but Bowditch was one too many for him and a bye was the result. The remainder of the play was in favour of the Hongkong team, Bell and Crookenden each scoring before the third chukka ended with the scores:—

Hongkong, 4; Manila, 0.

The fourth chukka proved to be the most interesting and evenly contested of the afternoon. Offside was given against the Manila team, a ruling which they did not seem to understand, and Johnstone with a powerful hit sent the ball to within a few yards of goal, where Bell cleverly took up the pass and scored the fifth goal of the match for his team. The visiting team now had a look in, and as the result of a grand individual effort Swift opened the scoring for Manila. Armstrong returned a minute later and Bell had some difficulty in clearing. Following on a pass from Green, Johnstone had a chance to score, but he was too eager and missed—the ball, Bowditch was quick to take advantage of the opportunity, and he sent the ball out to Swift who managed to beat Bell and Green on the run and centring to Bowditch the latter scored. The scores at the conclusion of this chukka were:—

Hongkong, 5; Manila, 2.

During the fifth chukka the home team were better than their opponents every in department, and Crookenden and Bell each added goals, making the scores when the whistle sounded:—

Hongkong, 7; Manila, 2.

On resuming play Johnstone and Crookenden each scored. The visitors tried hard to reduce the lead, Bowditch on one occasion being within an ace of scoring when Crookenden cleverly intercepted and sent the ball to Johnstone, who quickly transferred play to his opponents' end of the field. The ensuing try was fruitless and time arrived with the final scores:—

Hongkong, 9; Manila, 2.

This match was played according to British rules. Another game will take place this afternoon at 4 p.m., when the American rules will govern the game.

HONGKONG HOCKEY CUP.

H.K.H.C. v. 105 M.L.S.

These teams met in the semi-final of the above competition yesterday afternoon on the Club Ground. The home team sprung a surprise on their opponents by scoring in the first minute of the game, Carter doing the needful. The soldiers soon settled to work and before half-time arrived Sindh Pati Jutti had scored twice, making the scores: Maharashtra, 2; Club, 1.

The Club were first to secure an advantage in the second minute, and should have equalled, but their luck was out. Mr. Richardson put the result beyond all doubt by scoring the third goal for the soldiers, and the game ended in a win for the Maharashtra by three goals to one.

BILLIARDS.

The return match between the Y.M.C.A. and Engineers' Institute commenced in the Y.M.C.A. Rooms last night. The scores were:—

Y.M.C.A.	ENGINEERS.
Capt. Baker 240	Mr. McQuibbin 250
Mr. Bolton 220	Mr. Richardson 147
Mr. Barlow 250	Mr. Morris 205
Total 740	Total 500

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

Good weather favoured the annual flower and vegetable show promoted by the Hongkong Horticultural Society which opened yesterday in the Botanic Gardens. The exhibition, beautiful and instructive in itself, was greatly enhanced by its picturesque surroundings, and the large attendance of the public who patronised the show must have appreciated the opportunity afforded them of seeing nature in some of its loveliest aspects. The beauty of the flowers and the high standard of excellence found in the vegetables were little short of remarkable when the long drought is remembered, and the results must be regarded as highly satisfactory. Not only was the quality of the exhibits up to the usual standard, but the entries were even more numerous, there being an increase of almost fifty per cent. in the vegetable section which is now open.

Judging was commenced yesterday morning and completed in good time for the opening of the exhibition in the afternoon. The gentlemen who undertook this work were: Messrs. H. Humphreys, D. W. Chadlock, J. Barton, W. J. Tutchener, H. H. J. Gompertz, Mrs. B. Brown, Mrs. Looker, and Miss Bryer, while valuable service was rendered in arranging the exhibits and supervising the staging by Messrs. Tutchener, Gibbs, Beavis, Pattenden and Ho Kom Tong. The officials this year are: President, Mr. J. Barton; secretary, Mr. L. Gibbs; and treasurer, Mr. W. L. Pattenden. H. E. the Governor visited the exhibition in the course of the afternoon. The Rejuts' musicians, under Bandmaster Coke, contributed pleasing selections during the afternoon.

The awards are as under:—

PLANTS IN POTS—OPEN TO ALL EXCEPT PEAK GARDENERS.

1. Six pots of annuals or plants raised from seed this season—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Sir Paul Chater.
2. Three pots of flowering plants other than annuals—1, Miss Wallace; 2, Mrs. Brown.
3. Three pots of fan palms (*Livistonia chinensis*)—1, Mr. D. Donahoe; 2, Mr. H. N. Mody.
4. Three pots of palms other than fan palms—1, Miss Wallace; 2, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson.
5. Three pots of roses—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Miss Wallace.
6. Three pots of fuchsia—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson.
7. Three pots of geraniums—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson.
8. Three pots of carnations—No award.
9. Three pots of dahlias—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mrs. Ho Tung; 3, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson.
10. Three pots of phlox drummondii—1, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 3, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson.
11. Three pots of carnations and/or pinks—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. H. N. Mody.
12. Three pots of dianthus, other varieties excluding carnation and pinks—1, Mrs. Makeham; 2, Mrs. Ho Tung; 3, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson.
13. Three pots of pansies—1, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson; 2, Mrs. Ho Tung; 3, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
14. Three pots of violets—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Sir Paul Chater.
15. Three pots of mignonette—1, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 3, Sir Paul Chater.
16. Three pots of nasturtium (tall varieties)—1, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson; 2, Mr. F. Howell.
17. Three pots of nasturtium (dwarf varieties)—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
18. Three pots of narcissus tazetta—1, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson; 3, Mrs. Chos.
19. Three pots of anemones—1, Mrs. Chos; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
20. Three pots of ferns, excluding maiden hair fern—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
21. Three pots of maidenhair fern—1, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2, Mrs. J. Plummer; 3, Sir Paul Chater.
22. Three pots of chrysanthemum—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
23. Three pots of marguerite (*chrysanthemum frutescens*)—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Mr. P. W. Goldring.
24. Three pots of primula—1, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
25. Three pots of pansy—No exhibit.
26. Three pots of salvia—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson.
27. Three pots of Chinese orchids—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Mrs. Ho Tung.

PLANTS IN POTS—PEAK GARDEN ONLY.

25. Six pots of annuals or plants raised from seed this season—1, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2, Mr. A. B. Rouse; 3, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson.
26. Three pots of flowering plants, other than annuals—1, Mrs. Turner; 2, Mrs. Murray.
27. Three pots of geraniums—1, Mrs. Turner.
28. Three pots of dahlias—1, Mrs. Ho Tung.
29. Three pots of verbena—1, Mrs. Turner.
30. Three pots of mignonette—1, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson; 3, Mrs. Jones Hughes.
31. Three pots of nasturtium—1, Mrs. Turner; 2, Mr. A. B. Rouse.
32. Three pots of fuchsia—1, Mrs. Jones Hughes; 2, Lady May.
33. Three pots of narcissus tazetta—1, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2, Mr. A. B. Rouse.
34. Three pots of heliotrope—1, Mrs. Turner; 2, Lady May.
35. Three pots of ferns, distinct varieties—No award.
36. Three pots of fan palms (*Livistonia chinensis*)—1, Mr. F. H. Armstrong.
37. Three pots of palms other than fan palms—1, Hon. Commander Basil Taylor.
38. Three pots of French or African marigolds—1, Mrs. Ho Tung.
39. Three pots of pot marigolds (*Calendula officinalis*)—No award.

VEGETABLES, &c.—OPEN TO ALL EXCEPT PEAK GARDENERS AND CHINESE MARKET GARDENERS.

40. Collection of vegetables (not less than 6 varieties). These must be staged in a box not larger than 4 ft. x 4 ft. x 3 inches deep—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 3, Mr. P. W. Goldring.
41. Four heads of celery—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 3, Miss Rodgers.
42. Four cabbages or broccolis—1, Miss Rodgers; 2, Mr. P. W. Goldring.
43. Four cabbages—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Miss Rodgers; 3, Mr. D. Donahoe.
44. Six lettuce—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Dr. F. Kew.
45. Two vegetable marrows—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
46. Six beets—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 3, Miss Rodgers.
47. Six carrots—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 3, Miss Rodgers.
48. Six turnips—1, Miss Patsy Kerr; 2, Miss W. J. Gresson.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 8th March.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

THE BASIL MISION SLANDER ACTION.

A motion for leave to appeal to the Privy Council from the decision of the Full Court was presented on behalf of the President in Hongkong of the Basil Missionary Society, who was the plaintiff in the action for slander against the *Sheng Po* Newspaper Company.

Mr. M. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. Looker, appeared for appellants, and Sir Henry Berkeley, instructed by Mr. Otto Keng Sing, appeared for respondents.

Mr. Slade, in opening, said the decision of the Court in the case affected a vast number of corporations. But shortly, the decision was that where a corporation was carrying on its profession or business through its servants and a libel is published upon its servants imputing a criminal offence to them or any of them as such servants in the performance of their duty as such servants and in consequence of such false allegations against the servants of the corporation, the corporation was injured pecuniarily; it could not recover in an action for libel although the false words complained of, spoken of the servants in the execution of their duty, had caused damage to it, and it could only recover on proof of special damage. He submitted that the question was one of the highest importance to all corporations carrying on business in Hongkong and China. Proceeding, he reminded their Lordships that there were a number of missionary societies incorporated by Ordinance in Hongkong, such as the London Missionary Society, the French Mission, and the Berlin Ladies' Mission. Besides these missionary societies, trading corporations would be affected by the judgment of their Lordships whether they were specially incorporated like the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank or were incorporated under the Companies' Act, whether for purposes of profit or otherwise. In conclusion he submitted that this was a case in which their Lordships should exercise their discretion under Rule 2B, because the decision was one of great public and general importance.

Sir Henry Berkeley submitted that their Lordships had no power to grant the application, as the question involved in the judgment was not one of great general or public interest within the meaning of Rule 2B. He took it that that sub-section referred to cases where a new principle of great public importance was enunciated, but it did not extend to cases in which the Court followed well-established law. Their Lordships had merely applied the stated rule of law on the facts before the Court.

The Chief Justice—The facts were exceptional. Sir Henry Berkeley—The facts were only exceptional on the part of the plaintiff in that he was a religious body, and the libel was in respect of a hospital connected with that body over which he had no authority. They were not exceptional in law, but only in fact. The libel was an ordinary imputation upon the personal reputation of certain individuals who happened to be missionaries. The facts were not exceptional in the sense that it took them out of the ordinary rule of law with respect to corporations. The Court has said that the facts before us amount to a personal imputation upon persons connected with the corporation. Why did they want to go to the Privy Council upon that question? Certainly the law upon the facts found by your Lordships is as stated by you. It is merely putting the defendant to his unnecessary cost. Most certainly the Privy Council would not grant special leave to appeal.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE—MR. SLADE IN CHAMBERS.

thought they would. He was not aware of the new rule under which he is applying to-day. Sir Henry Berkeley—They would not, because it is well established law. There is nothing to take the case of the Basil Mission out of the law applying to corporations generally. The fact that the plaintiffs are a missionary society makes no difference. The question is whether it is not a corporation. I submit that if the appellants had a good case they could go to the Privy Council and ask for special leave.

The Chief Justice—If we don't grant leave they will be in the same position as before. Sir Henry Berkeley—They won't be prejudiced.

Mr. Slade—They will be prejudiced. Sir Henry Berkeley—If they are entitled to leave, the Privy Council will grant it because the Court here has no power to grant it—no power if the discretion vested in the Court is properly exercised in the true intent and meaning of sub-section B. I am sorry to have to oppose this application, but I think your Lordships ought to refuse it.

The Chief Justice—My learned brother and I would like to have an opportunity for considering on this case. We will, therefore, take the other case, and give our decision on this after the adjournment.

THE SHARKS' FINS CASE.—The hearing of the appeal was commenced in which the *Ki Hing* Law firm, appellants, and the *Shun Loong* Law firm, respondents.

The appellants asked that the judgment of Mr. Justice Gompertz of 18th February, 1910, be set aside on the ground that the judgment was wrong in law, inasmuch as the contract on which the action was founded was made for an immoral purpose.

Mr. C. J. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Cooker & Deacon), appeared for appellants, and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Otto Keng Sing, appeared for respondents.

Mr. Alabaster, after reading the evidence adduced in the Court below, submitted that on the one hand it had been abundantly proved that sharks' fins were supplied by the plaintiff to the defendant, the plaintiff knowing when he supplied them that the defendant firm was a brothel, and that these goods were to be used for the purpose of attracting persons to that brothel; and that, therefore, the sharks' fins were supplied as an encouragement to immorality, and that the Court ought not to have entertained any application by a plaintiff to be paid the price of goods so supplied. Counsel proceeded to quote authorities, and stated that these sharks' fins had been supplied to enable the defendants to carry on a brothel. A high class brothel could not be run without sharks' fins.

The Chief Justice—Supposing confectioary was supplied to a brothel, would you draw any distinction between that and sharks' fins? Mr. Alabaster—I would not.

The Chief Justice—You don't rely on the fact that there is anything specific about sharks' fins.

Mr. Alabaster—There was evidence that sharks' fins are necessary as part of the display. The Chief Justice—At the same time, you don't draw any distinction between sharks' fins and confectioary?

Mr. Alabaster—No. The Chief Justice—Would you include bread?

Mr. Alabaster—If no one would go to a brothel unless he could get a piece of bread. Then people who supplied bread to a brothel would know that they were supplying part of the means of attracting to that brothel.

The Chief Justice—Could a baker recover for bread supplied?

Mr. Alabaster—I submit not. It is not immoral or illegal to eat bread, but it is immoral to situate people to a brothel, and if bread was necessary to attract them it would be supplied for that purpose. He submitted that the plaintiff's case ought to be dismissed. It should never have been brought after the plaintiff's solicitor had notice of the fact that this defence would be raised. Any article, however innocent, even a common article of diet, if supplied for the purpose of carrying on a trade of this kind, cannot be said to be supplied with immorality, and it could not be supported.

Sir Henry Berkeley thought it might be conceded that there was no distinction to be drawn as to the nature of the article supplied. The sole question was, what was the purpose of the plaintiff in supplying what he did supply? If it was established that the contract was made by the plaintiff in furtherance of the defendant's immorality, then he conceded that the plaintiff could not recover. But all depended upon whether it could be established that what he did was done by him in furtherance of that object. It was not enough to prove the mere fact that a man supplied bread or any other ordinary article of diet. The Court must be satisfied, not only of the fact that he supplied the articles consumed, but that he, as a fact, had it in his mind at the time that he would be helping the house to be carried on. It should be evident that he knew what he supplied was to be used in furtherance of the trade of immorality. The fact that a man supplied champagne and wine and suppers was a fact from which an inference might be drawn adverse to him, but the fact that a man supplied articles of ordinary diet for daily consumption was not a fact from which an adverse inference should be drawn. If the plaintiff charged a higher price than he did to other people, that would be evidence of his guilty knowledge.

The Chief Justice—Are you going to cite any authorities in support of this proposition?

Sir Henry Berkeley proceeded to cite authorities, and said his friend suggested that sharks' fins were necessary to induce people to a brothel. People did not go to a brothel to eat sharks' fins, and no possible argument could be found against the plaintiff being entitled to recover on such an assertion as that. If there were no sharks' fins, people would still go to brothels. He contended there was no evidence to satisfy any Court that it was the fact that the presence of sharks' fins would lead men to go to a brothel.

Mr. Alabaster here intervened to raise an objection regarding the law.

The Chief Justice—Whatever the law may be, you don't expect to get very strong sympathy from the Court. Your defence is bordering on the immoral, to say the least.

Sir Henry Berkeley, proceeding, pointed out that the word "brothel" in English had a sense not applicable to the word "lau," which meant an eating-house or a restaurant. He could give evidence that these so-called brothels were places to which respectable Chinese took their families and had feasts.

Sir Henry Berkeley said the men went there to celebrate birthdays and coming of age. It might be that there were people there called singing girls; but the "lau" was a sort of *cave chumant*. The French phrase was the most descriptive appellation, but the hideous word we used in this Colony was not a proper expression. He put it to the Court that the cystems supplied at a *cave chumant*, and the stout, and other articles that one ate at suppers, could certainly be used for, though it might be that at the table next to a respectable citizen, a lady of the *demi monde* might be entertained to supper by her friend. It would be no defence to say that these cystems and other articles had been employed for the purpose of furthering immorality, because they had been consumed by many other persons than ladies of the description he had named. There was no evidence before the Court that the plaintiff had supplied these sharks' fins evidently for the purpose alleged against him.

The Chief Justice—There is evidence that he knew he was selling them to a brothel.

Sir Henry Berkeley—He knew he was selling them to a place of resort of women of that description, but that is not enough to deprive him of the price of the goods that have been taken from him and consumed by he knows not whom.

There is no evidence that he knew who ate them, or to what purpose they were put.

The Chief Justice—Have you any other authorities to show that it is not sufficient for a seller to know he is supplying goods to a brothel?

Sir Henry Berkeley—Yes, the case of *Lloyd and Johnson*, which shows that a woman must eat, and she may eat sharks' fins if she pleases.

The Puisse Judge—The plaintiff said in cross-examination that in large brothels they must have sharks' fins for their customers.

Sir Henry Berkeley—And in large restaurants.

The Chief Justice—One cannot supply articles which are regarded as an incentive to a brothel.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I say again that the word "brothel" is not the proper word to use. We should use the word "restaurant." These places may be partly eating-houses and partly what may be called brothels. It depends upon the construction put upon the word "lau," which is not to be interpreted by the English word "brothel." It is a restaurant or eating-house, and if you interpret "lau" to be an eating-house frequented by prostitutes, then the words "they must have them for their customers," have not the necessarily injurious effect that they would have if the "lau" is confined to the word "brothel," because it means the general customers.

The Puisse Judge—It was never set up by the plaintiff that this house was not a brothel. His case was that it was.

Sir Henry Berkeley—But it was not denied that it was an eating-house as well.

The Puisse Judge—I suppose everyone who knows the social customs of the Chinese knows that they do give dinners at these places.

Sir Henry Berkeley—The word "brothel" in this case ought not to be interpreted by the Court in the narrow, restricted and injurious sense of the word in the English language.

The Chief Justice was of opinion that the appeal must be allowed. The whole question they had to decide was as to whether these goods were supplied by the plaintiff to some house of ill-fame with the knowledge that it was a house of ill-fame. The principle was laid down in the various authorities cited, and the plaintiff in his evidence not only admitted that the goods were supplied to a brothel, but it appeared to be part of his case. He was satisfied on the evidence that these articles were supplied to a brothel, and the brothel was a place in which some form of immorality went on, and the plaintiff knew it. That being so, he was of opinion that the appeal should be allowed.

The Puisse Judge, although he did not like to overrule himself, also agreed that the appeal should be allowed.

The appeal was allowed with costs.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

HAMBURG, February 11th.

The foreign trade of Germany shows a notable increase in 1909 over that of the previous year, the total amount of imports and exports being 14,394 million Marks against 14,053 millions in 1908, but it still falls short by 700 millions of that of 1907. The figures are in millions of marks:—

	1909	1908	1907
Imports ..	8,213	7,664	8,747
Exports ..	6,681	6,389	6,845

The increase in imports is chiefly under the heading of agricultural products and foodstuffs, the excess being 384 millions, which may be partly accounted for by the higher prices ruling for cereals, cotton, wools and other articles. Half finished and finished textile goods and such made of animal substances figure for 778 against 675 millions. The exports of foodstuffs exceed those of the year before by 103 millions, whilst those of iron and other metals have risen from 1,028 millions to 1,079, those of machinery, electro technical articles, &c., from 134 millions to 200, those of chemical and pharmaceutical products, including wax, from 571 to 659 millions. There is a falling off to be reported in the value of glass and glassware exported, viz., 89 millions, against 104 millions, and of textile fabrics and clothing, viz., 1,197, against 1,214 millions.

It should be mentioned that the figures for the past year may have to be slightly modified, as they are so far only based on estimates, but having been carefully computed they may be assumed to be practically correct.

The official returns for the month of January of the present year are further evidence of the improvement in the foreign trade of the country extending to almost all articles with few exceptions. The increase in the amount of cost imported last month over that of January, 1909, is particularly striking, being 603,572 tons, against 509,153 tons, but the quantity exported is only slightly larger, viz., 1,790,000 tons, against 1,735,000 tons. Of iron ore 628,400 tons were entered, against 453,700 tons in the first month of last year, but here, too, shipments have only been about the same. On the other hand, exports of iron have reached an almost unprecedented height, being 53,700, against 18,100 tons, whilst the exports of half finished and finished manufactured iron have increased in a most remarkable manner, of rails alone 290,000 tons having been shipped, against 17,442 tons in the previous January. The quantity of copper imported during the month is likewise considerably in excess of that received at the same time last year, viz., in round numbers 15,000 tons, against 11,600 tons. Imports of nitrate of soda, petroleum, hemp, flax, jute and many other articles also show an important surplus; there is little difference in wool, but some 20,000 bales of cotton less have been entered than last January, a sign of the reserved attitude adopted by spinners in this country towards the high prices demanded in the southern States for actual cotton. The crisis

in the New York Stock Exchange last month, which has not, it appears, spent its force entirely yet, caused a sharp decline in cotton futures, but prices have since resumed an upward course, in spite of several set-backs, the trade in the States and in Lancashire having begun to recognize the enormous strength of the statistical position of the article. Manchester has been buying heavily during the past fortnight, and considering the unusually large shipments of cotton goods and yarns during the last three or four months it may safely be assumed that great quantities of raw material have been ground up since the autumn, and that stocks at the mills are very moderate, more particularly if the number of new mills which have been built and are gradually being started are taken into account. It is generally believed that, although complaints of bad trade are still plentiful, spinners in Lancashire will soon be running full time again, which means an enormous consumption in the face of a small crop in America. The estimate of the Agricultural Bureau in Washington of a little over ten million bales will probably be exceeded, but it cannot be by much, as the quantities coming into sight every week have now dwindled down to about one-third of what they were in the two previous years. American mills have so far taken 3,046 million bales, against 3,600 million last year and 2,890 million in 1907/8, shipments to Great Britain have been 1,613 million bales, against 2,627 million and 2,294 million, and to the Continent 2,547 million, against 3,201 million and 2,887 million. Still the visible supply is only 3,447 million bales, against 4,448 million bales and 3,720 million. Whether the Indian crop, although a large one, will make up for the deficiency is extremely doubtful, as owing to the total failure of that in China both that country and Japan have been buying largely for the first time since the war of Secession, a demand for the United States is springing up in those markets. Moreover, the crop in Central Asia, on which Russian spinners are wont to rely to a great extent, is proving a short one. It can therefore no longer be denied that the supply of the raw material is quite inadequate for the requirements of the world, and it now remains to be seen to what points prices must advance in order to bring about the necessary curtailment of consumption. Reduced production, however, means low stocks of goods and many gaps to be filled up at the end of the season, and consequently an increased demand in the next, so that even with a bumper crop in the States, for which no doubt every preparation will be made, a high range of prices in 1910-11 seems inevitable.

Wool continues very active at advancing rates; the prices paid at the recent sales in London having been some 7 per cent. above those obtained at the last.

The movement in sugar appears to have come to a standstill for the moment, as the well known ball operator is realising profits, whilst the demand for Great Britain and the States has tailed off, in consequence probably of the enormous supplies exported from the Island of Cuba, where the crop is estimated at 1,600,000 tons. Prices, however, have only given way a trifle in this market, and a serious decline is to be looked for in the face of the greatly reduced stocks everywhere. The mills are supposed to hold no more than 125,000 tons of raw sugar against 257,000 tons twelve months ago, and 326,000 tons at the same time in 1908; stocks in second hands are estimated at 166,700 tons, against 231,250 tons and 184,750 tons in 1909 and 1908; stocks in Hamburg at the end of the month are reported as 627,000 bags, against 105,100 last year.

Coffee is very firm; 125,000 bags lately offered by the Valenzuela Syndicate in New York have been disposed of at 9½, while the 50,000 bags put up for sale in this market, consisting of good current descriptions, found ready buyers at from one to one penny and a half above valuations, similar results being reported from Havre and Antwerp, where 50,000 and 25,000 bags were sold.

Copper has been declining since the attempt to organize a combine of the great mining and smelting companies in the States proved abortive and resulted in a heavy decline in copper shares in New York.

The Reichsbank has yesterday reduced the official rate of discount to 4 per cent., which may give a further impetus to trade, particularly as the directors of the Bank of England have on the same lowered theirs to 3 per cent.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following are the orders of the day at tomorrow's meeting:—

Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Pension Ordinance, 1862."

Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to further amend the Liquors Ordinance, 1909."

Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance further to amend the Magistrates' and Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1909."

Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to regulate the Law as to Oaths."

Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Official Signatures Fees Ordinance, 1888."

Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1902."

Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Tramway Ordinance, 1902."

* Will not be proceeded with at this meeting.

WEIGHT AND GIBB'S "PREMIER."

SCOTCH WHISKY—just the same as you got at home in Scotland.—Advt.

GEORGE SCHUSTER MARKNEUKIRCHEN.

VIOLINS, VIOLAS, VIOLINCELLOS, GUITARS, LUTES,
MANDOLINES, OF EXCELLENT QUALITY.

FOR PARTICULARS, CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES APPLY TO THE SOLE
REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHINA:

HUGO C. A. FROMM.
HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN
Route to EUROPE.

The *Kleist*, with the German mail of the 9th ult., left Singapore on Sunday, the 6th inst.,
at 8 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow, at 3 p.m.

The *Polynesia*, with the French mail of the 11th ult., left Singapore on Monday, the 7th
inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 14th inst.

FOR	PER	DATE
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Taiwan	Wednesday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Jawa	Wednesday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.
	Hainan	Wednesday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.

EUROPE, &c., India via Taitouan
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.50 A.M. Extra
Postage 10 cents)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes
in time for the first clearance will be
included in this contract mail.)

Macao	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 9th, 11.50 A.M.
Yokohama and Kobe	Prinz Sigismund	Wednesday, 9th, 4.00 P.M.
Amy, Swatow, Straits and Rangoon	Seang Bee	Wednesday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai	Buhen Mara	Wednesday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Typhoid	Thursday, 10th, 8.00 A.M.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Namsang	Thursday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Sui Tai	Thursday, 10th, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	Nanchang	Thursday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Newchwang	Kaifeng	Thursday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Amy, anila, Cebu and Hilo	Anhui	Thursday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Anglia	Thursday, 10th, 5.00 P.M.
Hoihow and Bangkok	Choufa	Thursday, 10th, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow, Singapore and Bangkok	Sui Tai	Friday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
Macao	Yunnan	Friday, 11th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila	Providence	Saturday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Sydney, N.S.W.	Zalro	
Manila		

IT IS NOT THE NAME
BUT
IT IS THE QUALITY



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE
H. RUTTONJEE & SON.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TO-DAY
10.30 A.M. to 6 P.M.—H.K. Horticultural Society,
Annual Show, in the Botanic Gardens.
Noon—Forty-First Ordinary Meeting of H.K.
Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
9.15 P.M.—Entertainment—"La Mascotte," at
Theatre Royal.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.
Thursday, 10th March—Forty-First Meeting of
The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Friday, 11th March—Farewell Concert at
Theatre Royal.
Saturday, 12th March—Twenty-Third Ordinary
Annual Meeting of Hongkong & Kowloon
Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.
Monday, 14th March—Fourth Annual Prize
Meeting of China United Service Rifle
Association, at Kowloon City and King's
Park Ranges.
Monday, 14th March—Auction of Valuable
Leasehold Property by Messrs. Hughes &
Lynch.
Tuesday, 15th March—Seventh Ordinary Yearly
Meeting of The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.
Friday, 18th March—Seventeenth Half-Yearly
Drawing of Sixty-Five Debentures of
Hongkong Club.
Friday, 18th March—Bandmann New No. 1
Comedy Co. at Theatre Royal.
Saturday, 19th March—Auction of High-Class
Jewelry at the Sales Rooms, by Messrs.
Hughes and Lynch.
Saturday, 19th March—Twenty-First Ordinary
Annual Meeting of Green Island Cement
Co., Ltd.
Thursday, 24th March—Thirty-Second Ordinary
Annual Meeting of China Sugar Refining
Co., Ltd.
Thursday, 24th March—Twenty-Eighth Ordinary
Annual Meeting of Luxon Sugar Refining
Co., Ltd.
Thursday, 24th March—Installation of Wor.
Bro. Hough at the Masonic Hall in Dis-
tinct Grand Master of Hongkong and
South China.

OPIMUM.
March 8th.
Quotations are:—
Malwa New ... \$1,880/1,900 per picul.
Malwa Old ... \$1,910/1,930 "
Malwa Old ... \$1,940/1,960 "
Malwa V. Old ... \$1,970/1,990 "
Persian fine quality ... \$1,400/1,500 "
Persian extra fine ... \$1,650/1,700 "
Patna New ... \$1,950 per choet.
Patna Old ... \$1,950 "
Benares New ... \$1,950 "
Benares Old ... \$1,950 "

COMMERCIAL.
—
EXCHANGE
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
March 8th.

MAIL TABLES
FOR 1910.
Shows the dates of departure of the Mails
to Europe and America, and the dates of their
expected arrival at their destinations, as well as
the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card 30 Cents
On Paper 20 "
On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press
Office.

The Cigarettes of Distinction Bouton Rouge and Felucca



A LUXURY TO
THE MAN
OF TASTE.

IN 50'S & 100'S
HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES
AT \$4.20 AND \$2.80 PER 100
FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.



SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, MARCH 8th, 1910.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS CASH.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$960, sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	67	66	\$73, buyers
Bank of Communications, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$10, buyers
China Bank, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$10, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$63, sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$63, sellers
COTTON MILLS.				
Yee Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 134.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$6, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 64.
Luen-Kang-Mow C. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 71.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 370.
DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED	40,000	\$75	\$5	\$173, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.				
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$514, buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$57, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$63	\$63	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 80.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 150.
SEAWATER & CO., LIMITED	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$11, sellers
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$74, sellers
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LIMITED	7,000	\$10	\$10	\$205.
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$204, buyers
HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED	12,000	\$50	\$25	\$90, buyers
HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$167, sellers
INSURANCE.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$160, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$117, buyers
China Trade Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$33.33	\$25	\$24, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$352, sales
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$15	\$115, buy.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$250	\$100	\$230.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$230.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$102, sales
Hongkong Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$74, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$274, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 107.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$42.
MINING.				
Société Française des Charbons de Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$625, buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	18/10	\$6, sellers
PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED	25,000	\$10	all	\$13.
PHILIPPINE CO., LIMITED	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$10, buyers
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$168, sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$11, sales
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LIMITED	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$30, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manilla Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$72, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$304, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$42, b. l. 1/20.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref. 60,000 def.	\$25	all	\$202, b. l. 1/20.
SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING CO., LIMITED	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$26, sellers
STAR FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$144, sellers
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LIMITED	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$45, buyers
STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$4.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10.
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$3, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$7, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	\$10, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy. 100 fides	\$10	\$10	\$304.
Union Waterfront Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$10, sellers
RUBBERS.				
Balgovindas				\$160 (Sta.)
Pegohs				\$41 (Sta.)
Alagais				71.
Anglo-Malays				\$50, buyers
Castellanos, fully paid				217.
Consolidated Malaya				150.
Damansaras				125.
Highlands and Lowlands				7/6 prem.
Kamunings				170.
Kuala Lumpur				90/ buyers
Ledbury's				47/6 buyers
Luggins				39/3 sellers
Sapongs				59/
Shelfords				125/
Singor-Kapras				

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1896	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. *Kleist* carrying the German
Mails with dates from Berlin of the 9th ultimo,
left Singapore on the 6th inst., at 8 a.m., and
may be expected here to-morrow at 3 p.m.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Indo-China str. *Lafayette* from Calcutta
and the Straits left Singapore for this port on
the 3rd inst.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The N.Y.K. str. *Yawata Maru* (Australian
Line) left Thursday Island for this port via
Manila on the 3rd inst., and is expected here
on the 14th inst.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The T.K.K. str. *Chigo Maru* left Yokohama
on the 7th inst., en route to Hongkong, and is
scheduled to arrive at this port on the 15th
inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The str. *Karanga* left Singapore on the 2nd
inst., and is due here to-day at a.m.

The N.Y.K. str. *Bingo Maru* (Bombay Line)
left Shanghai on the 6th inst., and is expected
here to-day.

The N.G.I. str. *Capri* left Singapore for this
port on the 5th inst., and may be expected
here to-morrow.

The str. *Errol* left United Kingdom on the
5th ult., for Hongkong via Straits.

The Shire Line str. *Glamorgan* left
Singapore for Hongkong on the 5th inst., and
may be expected here on or about the 12th inst.

The str. *Glenstrae* left Singapore on the 6th
inst., and is due here on or about the 12th inst.
at a.m.

The N.Y.K. str. *Atsuta Maru* (European
Line) left Kobe for this port via Singapore
on the 5th inst., and is expected here on the
14th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yokohama Maru* (Bombay
Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore
on the 25th ult., and is expected here on the
15th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kumano Maru* (Australian
Line) left Yokohama for this port via Kobe,
Moji, and Nagasaki on the 5th inst., and is
expected here on the 15th inst.

The Danish str. *Cathay* left Sues on the 14th
ult., and may be expected here on or about the
16th inst.

The Bank Line str. *America* arrived at Kobe
on the 8th inst., and is due at this port on or
about the 18th inst.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

February 9th—*Glamorgan*, *Glenstrae*,
Iyo Maru, *Karanga*, *Danfa*, 12th—*Dardanus*,
Liberté, *Montrose*, *Nile*, *Glenfarg*, 16th—
Benvenut, *Cathay*, *Hatzepp*, 19th—*Atsuta*,
Maru, *Yokohama*, *Polynesia*, *Scandia*, *Sevilla*,
23rd—*Errol*, *Ogopok*, *Tenaka*, *Atsuta*,
25th—*Calchas*, *Perseus*, *Scandia*, *Syrta*, *Vandala*,
Wakasa Maru, March 1st—*Donald*,
Glenary, *Inveresk*, *Monmouthshire*, *Myrmidon*,
Sardinia, *John Hardie*, *Pembroke*, *Prinz*,
Ludwig, 4th—*Atsuta Maru*, *Bellerophon*, *Oceanic*,
Persia, *Prism*, *P. E. Friedrich*.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

March 4th—*St. Croix*, *Shimoda*.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Hannan*, from Swatow, Dr. H. Jensen,
Messrs. Thangdett, Thang, A. Perrett,
Lena Hyung, Leau, Ota and Pua Wua.

Per *Zafra*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Elid,
Mr. and Mrs. Utley and child, Mr. and Mrs. S.
Artaya and child, Capt. and Mrs. I. B. Bennett,
Major and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Seto, Misses E. B.
Buckingham and L. Howe, Messrs. I. C. Gan-
ger, G. L. Baldwin and S. L. Lozano.

Per *Nile*, for Hongkong, from London, Mr.
and Mrs. Harrie and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs.
Miles, Major and Mrs. Chatter, Sgt. Major, Mrs.
and Miss Harrie, infant and 2 children, Pol.
Constable Coyne, Misses Tringham and Holley,
Messrs. G. Austin and G. Smythe, from Singa-
pore, Messrs. J. F. Young, A. C. Elton and R.
Wainwright.

Per *Prinz Sigismund*, for Hongkong, from
Sydney, Mr. A. Kolb, Mr. Paul Hugga,
Mr. F. Enke and Mr. P. Liesan; from
Rabat, Messrs. Weller and Böhm; from F. W.
Hafen, Mr. E. Brookmüller; from Angkor,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Kunitz; from Manila, Mr. and
Mrs. P. Barros, Mrs. and Miss McAnlay, Mrs.
Gibbons, Mrs. Watts, Mrs. Tremblay, Mrs.
Harris, Misses Perle (3), and Dorset, Lieut.
D. Hay, Messrs. L. E. Boren, H. G. White, A.
Boessler, A. Pucco, Jose Saratosa and D. H.
Faeby.

Per *Luxon*, for Hongkong, from Yokohama,
Mrs. S. N. Ding and Mr. P. Derick; from Kobe,
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Beck, Messrs. Whitnack,
F. Tanaka, N. Yamada, O. Mito, Major, Mrs.
and Miss Harrie, infant and 2 children, Pol.
Constable Coyne, Misses Tringham and Holley,
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Per *Nile*, for Shanghai, &c., Mr. and Mrs.
Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. Home and child, Mr.
and Mrs. Hall and child, Mr. and Mrs. L. Phelps,
Mr. and Mrs. Topham, Mr. and Mrs. O. Beeby,
Lt. and Mrs. A. E. House, child and 2 infants,
Capt. and Mrs. S. Powell and child, Rev. and
Mrs. Kearney, Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. H. A.
Gray, child and infant, Mrs. Lawson, Mrs.
Wedderburn Halkett and maid, Misses Phelps
and J. Higgins, Surg. Fitzgerald, Surg. Edgar,
Surg. Bickford, Surg. McDermid, Surg. Bain-
bridge, Surg. Roberts, Surg. Jackson, Surg.
Nicholls, Rev. Kennedy, Messrs. H. Heath, A.
McG. Blair, R. Ross, G. D. Henderson, J.
Gould, Humphrey, King, G. Wolf, Higgins,
J. Burdison, B. J. Piza, S. Davies and R. M.
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DEPARTED.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Kunitz; from Manila, Mr. and
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Gibbons, Mrs. Watts, Mrs. Tremblay, Mrs.
Harris, Misses Perle (3), and Dorset, Lieut.
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Gray, child and infant,